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ABSTRACT

The Russian transliteration package provides the equivalent of six units of this instructional package, but it is presented as a continuous sequence that requires a total of three to four hours of a trainee's time. It is presented in the form of a programmed text. (Other units of the instructional package are: LI004051-004054. The package is discussed in ED032085.) (Author/NH)

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# Instruction in Transliterating Russian to English

LI 004 055

On-The-Job Training of Library Personnel

Produced under contract
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# INTRODUCTION

You are about to be taught how to transliterate Russian words into the English, i.e., Roman, alphabet. Russian is written in the Cyrillic alphabet, similar in many ways to the Greek alphabet and in fewer ways to the English. Transliteration merely involves converting letters in one alphabet to the corresponding letters of some other alphabet; thus, to transliterate effectively, you do not have to know anything about the language from which you are transliterating.

This teaching sequence is in the form of a programmed text. First we present a table of the entire Russian alphabet with its English letter equivalents. You will note that the order of the letters in Russian is different than the order in English. We invite you to spend five or ten minutes studying this table before you go onto the following instruction. The following pages present the Russian alphabet with its English transliteration a letter at a time, with extensive drill in performing transliteration.

After studying the table, go on to the following pages and practice the drill indicated. At the top of each page you will be introduced to some new material. The practice materials include Russian materials in the left hand column, the English equivalents in a middle column, and space for practice in the right hand column.

Cover the middle column of each sheet with a mask of paper or cardboard. Write the English transliteration in the right hand column. You can check your work as you proceed by moving the mask down to expose the middle column of transliterated Russian.

Most persons will require three to four hours to work through the entire alphabet. You will find it useful to spread this learning over several days, working at the drill material for thirty to forty minutes at a time.

# RUSSIAN TO ENGLISH TRANSLITERATION

| RUSSIAN | ENGLISH | RUSSIAN | ENGLISH |
|---|---|---|---|
| А а | A a | Р р | R r |
| Б б | B b | С с | S s |
| В в | V v | Т т | T t |
| Г г | G g | У у | U u |
| Д д | D d | Ф ф | F f |
| Е е | E e | Х х | KH kh |
| Ё ё | E e | Ц ц | TS ts |
| Ж ж | ZH zh | Ч ч | CH ch |
| З з | Z z | Ш ш | SH sh |
| И и | I i | Щ щ | SHCH shch |
| Й й | I i | Ъ ъ | " |
| К к | K k | Ы ы | Y y |
| Л л | L l | Ь ь | ' |
| М м | M m | Э э | E e |
| Н н | N n | Ю ю | Iu iu |
| О о | O o | Я я | Ia ia |
| П п | P p | | |

Three letters are identical in both the Cyrillic and English alphabet: A a, E e, O o. Sometimes the letter E e appears with two dots written above it. These can be ignored in transliterating and will not appear in the transliterations given in the middle column.

Three other letters, though not quite identical to their English counterparts, are still readily identifiable. They appear below in their capital and lower-case forms:

К к  М м  Т т

These letters are transliterated K k, M m, and T t, respectively. Notice that the difference between the Russian capitals and lower-case letters is merely one of size. Small letters in Russian are like small capitals in English, with very few exceptions. Practice transliterating these letters in the following combinations:

---

| CYRILLIC | ENGLISH | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Ке | 1. Ke | 1. |
| 2. Ме | 2. Me | 2. |
| 3. Те | 3. Te | 3. |
| 4. кё | 4. ke | 4. |
| 5. мё | 5. me | 5. |
| 6. тё | 6. te | 6. |
| 7. Как | 7. Kak | 7. |
| 8. Так | 8. Tak | 8. |
| 9. Като | 9. Kato | 9. |
| 10. Мока | 10. Moka | 10. |
| 11. Теко | 11. Teko | 11. |
| 12. Кема | 12. Kema | 12. |
| 13. Мето | 13. Meto | 13. |
| 14. Тема | 14. Tema | 14. |
| 15. Кето | 15. Keto | 15. |
| 16. Текамо | 16. Tekamo | 16. |
| 17. Мотека | 17. Moteka | 17. |
| 18. Кемато | 18. Kemato | 18. |

The next letter we will study will be the Russian equivalent of the letter G g. It may remind you of an unfinished capital F. If you are familiar with the Greek alphabet, you will notice that it looks like a capital gamma. Take a close look at the Russian capital and lower-case forms of this letter:

Г г

You may notice a resemblance between the lower-case Russian g and the lower-case English r. Don't confuse these completely different letters. Practice transliterating the following combinations:

---

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Га | 1. | Ga | 1. | |
| 2. | Ге | 2. | Ge | 2. | |
| 3. | Го | 3. | Go | 3. | |
| 4. | Каго | 4. | Kago | 4. | |
| 5. | Гато | 5. | Gato | 5. | |
| 6. | Мега | 6. | Mega | 6. | |
| 7. | Гего | 7. | Gego | 7. | |
| 8. | Мога | 8. | Moga | 8. | |
| 9. | Гома | 9. | Goma | 9. | |
| 10. | Тога | 10. | Toga | 10. | |
| 11. | Гога | 11. | Goga | 11. | |
| 12. | Гота | 12. | Gota | 12. | |
| 13. | Тего | 13. | Tego | 13. | |
| 14. | Гека | 14. | Geka | 14. | |
| 15. | Кега | 15. | Kega | 15. | |
| 16. | Тага | 16. | Taga | 16. | |
| 17. | Гата | 17. | Gata | 17. | |
| 18. | Гатего | 18. | Gatego | 18. | |
| 19. | Кегото | 19. | Kegoto | 19. | |
| 20. | Мегога | 20. | Megoga | 20. | |

We will now study two Russian letters, both transliterated I i. Examine the four forms carefully:

И и Й й

You will notice that these letters are something like a mirror image of a English capital N. One set is distinguished from the other by the addition of a diacritical mark shaped like a curve. Practice transliterating the following combinations:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | и | 1. | i | 1. |
| 2. | и й | 2. | i i | 2. |
| 3. | К а т и й | 3. | K a t i i | 3. |
| 4. | К и т а й | 4. | K i t a i | 4. |
| 5. | Т о г о й | 5. | T o g o i | 5. |
| 6. | Г а к а й | 6. | G a k a i | 6. |
| 7. | Г а к и й | 7. | G a k i i | 7. |
| 8. | Т и к и й | 8. | T i k i i | 8. |
| 9. | Т а г и й | 9. | T a g i i | 9. |
| 10. | Г а г и й | 10. | G a g i i | 10. |
| 11. | Тегой | 11. | Tegoi | 11. |
| 12. | Гекой | 12. | Gekoi | 12. |
| 13. | Мегий | 13. | Megii | 13. |
| 14. | Мигой | 14. | Migoi | 14. |
| 15. | Магий | 15. | Magii | 15. |
| 16. | Тика | 16. | Tika | 16. |
| 17. | Гика | 17. | Gika | 17. |
| 18. | Кигай | 18. | Kigai | 18. |
| 19. | Гитай | 19. | Gitai | 19. |
| 20. | Гигай | 20. | Gigai | 20. |
| 21. | Гигий | 21. | Gigii | 21. |
| 22. | Гитагий | 22. | Gitagii | 22. |

Some Cyrillic letters look just like certain English letters but represent sounds totally different from those we would expec on the basis of our experience with the English alphabet. On this page we will study one of these letters, written in Russian as

**Н н**

and transliterated as N n.

In the following exercises, you will first transliterate this letter alone and then in combination with other letters presented so far.

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Н | 1. | N | 1. |
| 2. | н | 2. | n | 2. |
| 3. | На | 3. | Na | 3. |
| 4. | Она | 4. | Ona | 4. |
| 5. | Они | 5. | Oni | 5. |
| 6. | Нага | 6. | Naga | 6. |
| 7. | Нагий | 7. | Nagii | 7. |
| 8. | Кений | 8. | Kenii | 8. |
| 9. | Ганий | 9. | Ganii | 9. |
| 10. | Гиний | 10. | Ginii | 10. |
| 11. | Гина | 11. | Gina | 11. |
| 12. | Накий | 12. | Nakii | 12. |
| 13. | Нагий | 13. | Nagii | 13. |
| 14. | ногай | 14. | Nogai | 14. |
| 15. | Мено | 15. | Meno | 15. |
| 16. | Мений | 16. | Menii | 16. |
| 17. | Нега | 17. | Nega | 17. |
| 18. | Нига | 18. | Niga | 18. |
| 19. | Нагий | 19. | Nagii | 19. |
| 20. | Нигий | 20. | Nigii | 20. |
| 21. | Гинай | 21. | Ginai | 21. |
| 22. | Монай | 22. | Monai | 22. |

Another letter identical in form to a differently pronounced English letter is the following Cyrillic character:

P p

which is transliterated R r. As on the previous page, practice transliterating this letter, first in isolation, then in combinations with other letters.

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Р | 1. | R | 1. |
| 2. | р | 2. | r | 2. |
| 3. | Кра | 3. | Kra | 3. |
| 4. | Орит | 4. | Orit | 4. |
| 5. | Агра | 5. | Agra | 5. |
| 6. | Рано | 6. | Rano | 6. |
| 7. | Река | 7. | Reka | 7. |
| 8. | Рот | 8. | Rot | 8. |
| 9. | Тра | 9. | Tra | 9. |
| 10. | Кроме | 10. | Krome | 10. |
| 11. | Ратрай | 11. | Ratrai | 11. |
| 12. | Гора | 12. | Gora | 12. |
| 13. | Гром | 13. | Grom | 13. |
| 14. | Игата | 14. | Igata | 14. |
| 15. | Регрий | 15. | Regrii | 15. |
| 16. | Акрой | 16. | Akroi | 16. |
| 17. | Нограй | 17. | Nograi | 17. |
| 18. | Ранагрой | 18. | Ranagroi | 18. |
| 19. | Критрий | 19. | Kritrii | 19. |
| 20. | Арегра | 20. | Aregra | 20. |
| 21. | Макрай | 21. | Makrai | 21. |
| 22. | Готрой | 22. | Gotroi | 22. |
| 23 | Громкий | 23. | Gromkii | 23 |
| 24. | Грагрий | 24. | Gragrii | 24. |

The next letter we will study looks much like the Roman numeral II or the capital Greek pi. Here are its capital and lower-case forms for you to examine:

П п

It is transliterated as P p.
Practice this letter in the following exercises:

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | По | 1. | Po | 1. |
| 2. | Пара | 2. | Para | 2. |
| 3. | Капа | 3. | Kapa | 3. |
| 4. | Парк | 4. | Park | 4. |
| 5. | Перо | 5. | Pero | 5. |
| 6. | Копа | 6. | Kopa | 6. |
| 7. | Пора | 7. | Pora | 7. |
| 8. | Аптека | 8. | Apteka | 8. |
| 9. | Пагра | 9. | Pagra | 9. |
| 10. | Грапра | 10. | Grapra | 10. |
| 11. | Пракой | 11. | Prakoi | 11. |
| 12. | Тапрой | 12. | Taproi | 12. |
| 13. | Парипа | 13. | Paripa | 13. |
| 14. | Крапра | 14. | Krapra | 14. |
| 15. | Партка | 15. | Partka | 15. |
| 16. | Гопра | 16. | Gopra | 16. |
| 17. | Пропий | 17. | Propii | 17. |
| 18. | Крепой | 18. | Krepoi | 18. |
| 19. | Погой | 19. | Pogoi | 19. |
| 20. | Гопрой | 20. | Goproi | 20. |
| 21. | Припай | 21. | Pripai | 21. |
| 22. | Перемирие | 22. | Peremirie | 22. |

We will now study the Cyrillic equivalent of the English L l. It resembles the letter we just finished studying, except for the left stroke, which is curved. Examine both sets of letters carefully. The new letter appears to the right.

П п Л л

Now practice transliterating this new letter in the following exercise:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Л | 1. | L | 1. |
| 2. | П | 2. | P | 2. |
| 3. | Лампа | 3. | Lampa | 3. |
| 4. | Лето | 4. | Leto | 4. |
| 5. | Плага | 5. | Plaga | 5. |
| 6. | Лапой | 6. | Lapoi | 6. |
| 7. | Крало | 7. | Kralo | 7. |
| 8. | Пролий | 8. | Prolii | 8. |
| 9. | Поплой | 9. | Poploi | 9. |
| 10. | Лепрай | 10. | Leprai | 10. |
| 11. | Полгий | 11. | Polgii | 11. |
| 12. | Локрой | 12. | Lokroi | 12. |
| 13. | Крелпо | 13. | Krelpo | 13. |
| 14. | Каплай | 14. | Kaplai | 14. |
| 15. | Плакра | 15. | Plakra | 15. |
| 16. | Клапра | 16. | Klapra | 16. |
| 17. | Препла | 17. | Prepla | 17. |
| 18. | Прегло | 18. | Preglo | 18. |
| 19. | Плогрий | 19. | Plogrii | 19. |
| 20. | Праглай | 20. | Praglai | 20. |
| 21. | Преглий | 21. | Preglii | 21. |
| 22. | Тралпай | 22. | Tralpai | 22. |
| 23. | Краплий | 23. | Kraplii | 23. |

The following Cyrillic character:

**В в**

is transliterated V v, though it is identical in form to the English B. Practice transliterating this letter in isolation and in combinations:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | В | 1. | V | 1. |
| 2. | в | 2. | v | 2. |
| 3. | Вагон | 3. | Vagon | 3. |
| 4. | Ванна | 4. | Vanna | 4. |
| 5. | Век | 5. | Vek | 5. |
| 6. | в е л и к и й | 6. | v e l i k i i | 6. |
| 7. | вера | 7. | vera | 7. |
| 8. | вилка | 8. | vilka | 8. |
| 9. | война | 9. | voina | 9. |
| 10. | Волк | 10. | Volk | 10. |
| 11. | Волна | 11. | Volna | 11. |
| 12. | Вон | 12. | Von | 12. |
| 13. | Граво | 13. | Gravo | 13. |
| 14. | Плавой | 14. | Plavoi | 14. |
| 15. | Павлова | 15. | Pavlova | 15. |
| 16. | Главой | 16. | Glavoi | 16. |
| 17. | Г а п р о в и й | 17. | G a p r o v i i | 17. |
| 18. | Главо | 18. | Glavo | 18. |
| 19. | Тровий | 19. | Trovii | 19. |
| 20. | Каврай | 20. | Kavrai | 20. |
| 21. | Кловрий | 21. | Klovrii | 21. |
| 22. | Гавлой | 22. | Gavloi | 22. |
| 23. | Тегвай | 23. | Tegvai | 23. |
| 24. | Гавло | 24. | Gavlo | 24. |

The Cyrillic equivalent of the English B looks like a hybrid between the English capitals B and F. Here it is in its capital and lower-case forms:

Б б

It is transliterated B b. You will notice that the lower-case letter resembles a slightly distorted 6. Practice transliterating this letter in the following combinations:

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Бал | 1. | Bal | 1. |
| 2. | банк | 2. | bank | 2. |
| 3. | Берег | 3. | Bereg | 3. |
| 4. | билет | 4. | bilet | 4. |
| 5. | Бок | 5. | Bok | 5. |
| 6. | брат | 6. | brat | 6. |
| 7. | ВОБО | 7. | VOBO | 7. |
| 8. | БОВИЙ | 8. | BOVII | 8. |
| 9. | БОБИЙ | 9. | BOBII | 9. |
| 10. | Богво | 10. | Bogvo | 10. |
| 11. | Богбо | 11. | Bogbo | 11. |
| 12. | Бабева | 12. | Babeva | 12. |
| 13. | Бобагий | 13. | Bobagii | 13. |
| 14. | Балбо | 14. | Balbo | 14. |
| 15. | Белво | 15. | Belvo | 15. |
| 16. | Балбай | 16. | Balbai | 16. |
| 17. | Багвебо | 17. | Bagvebo | 17. |
| 18. | Вобегвой | 18. | Vobegvoi | 18. |
| 19. | Болетво | 19. | Boletvo | 19. |
| 20. | Балвебий | 20. | Balvebii | 20. |
| 21. | Галеблой | 21. | Galebloi | 21. |
| 22. | Балевло | 22. | Balevlo | 22. |

In English, the letter C c in words like cent, cell, and cinema stands for the same speech sound commonly represented by the letter S s. In Russian, a letter identical to the English C c in form

C c

always represents a similar sound, no matter what letter follows and is always transliterated with the English S s. Practice transliterating this letter, alone and in combinations, in the following exercise:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | С | 1. | S | 1. | |
| 2. | с | 2. | s | 2. | |
| 3. | Сам | 3. | Sam | 3. | |
| 4. | Свет | 4. | Svet | 4. | |
| 5. | Север | 5. | Sever | 5. | |
| 6. | Село | 6. | Selo | 6. | |
| 7. | Сирота | 7. | Sirota | 7. | |
| 8. | Скоро | 8. | Skoro | 8. | |
| 9. | Слава | 9. | Slava | 9. | |
| 10. | Совет | 10. | Sovet | 10. | |
| 11. | Стол | 11. | Stol | 11. | |
| 12. | Рост | 12. | Rost | 12. | |
| 13. | Расти | 13. | Rasti | 13. | |
| 14. | Присмерти | 14. | Prismerti | 14. | |
| 15. | Остров | 15. | Ostrov | 15. | |
| 16. | Особа | 16. | Osoba | 16. | |
| 17. | Москва | 17. | Moskva | 17. | |
| 18. | Колос | 18. | Kolos | 18. | |
| 19. | Кресло | 19. | Kreslo | 19. | |
| 20. | Германский | 20. | Germanskdi | 20. | |
| 21. | Встороне | 21. | Vstorone | 21. | |
| 22. | Блеск | 22. | Blesk | 22. | |
| 23. | После | 23. | Posle | 23. | |

The next letter we will take up looks like nothing that occurs in the English alphabet. It is the Cyrillic equivalent of the English D d and looks somewhat like a potbellied stove. Take a close look at it below:

Д д

Now let's practice combinations with this letter. (Note: in two of the words given below, you will find two examples of ̈. Remember that these two dots are optional in transliterating into English and will not be shown in the answers given in the middle column.)

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Да | 1. | Da | 1. |
| 2. | давно | 2. | davno | 2. |
| 3. | Даром | 3. | Darom | 3. |
| 4. | Двор | 4. | Dvor | 4. |
| 5. | детство | 5. | detstvo | 5. |
| 6. | детский | 6. | detskii | 6. |
| 7. | Дикий | 7. | Dikii | 7. |
| 8. | Долг | 8. | Dolg | 8. |
| 9. | Доска | 9. | Doska | 9. |
| 10. | Дерево | 10. | Derevo | 10. |
| 11. | Домой | 11. | Domoi | 11. |
| 12. | Долгий | 12. | Dolgii | 12. |
| 13. | Адрес | 13. | Adres | 13. |
| 14. | Беда | 14. | Beda | 14. |
| 15. | Вдвоём | 15. | Vdvoem | 15. |
| 16. | Вперёд | 16. | Vpered | 16. |
| 17. | Когда | 17. | Kogda | 17. |
| 18. | Лодка | 18. | Lodka | 18. |
| 19. | Молодой | 19. | Molodoi | 19. |
| 20. | Народ | 20. | Narod | 20. |
| 21. | Обед | 21. | Obed | 21. |
| 22. | Один | 22. | Odin | 22. |

The Cyrillic equivalent of the English Z z looks so much like the numeral 3 that Russian typewriters often omit this numeral from their keyboards and use the capital version of the letter:

З з

It is transliterated Z z.

Practice transliterating this new letter alone and in combinations in the exercise below:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | З | 1. | Z | 1. | |
| 2. | з | 2. | z | 2. | |
| 3. | Зала | 3. | Zala | 3. | |
| 4. | Зима | 4. | Zima | 4. | |
| 5. | запад | 5. | zapad | 5. | |
| 6. | Злоба | 6. | Zloba | 6. | |
| 7. | Забота | 7. | Zabota | 7. | |
| 8. | Забод | 8. | Zabod | 8. | |
| 9. | завтрак | 9. | zavtrak | 9. | |
| 10. | задний | 10. | zadnii | 10. | |
| 11. | заседание | 11. | zasedanie | 11. | |
| 12. | Затем | 12. | Zatem | 12. | |
| 13. | Зимний | 13. | Zimnii | 13. | |
| 14. | Зонтик | 14. | Zontik | 14. | |
| 15. | Базар | 15. | Bazar | 15. | |
| 16. | Близкий | 16. | Blizkii | 16. | |
| 17. | Везде | 17. | Vezde | 17. | |
| 18. | Глазго | 18. | Glazgo | 18. | |
| 19. | Изба | 19. | Izba | 19. | |
| 20. | Издали | 20. | Izdali | 20. | |
| 21. | Изобретение | 21. | Izobretenie | 21. | |
| 22. | Кавказ | 22. | Kavkaz | 22. | |
| 23. | Мороз | 23. | Moroz | 23. | |
| 24. | Образобание | 24. | Obrazobanie | 24. | |

The next Cyrillic character we will practice is more nearly a diacritical mark than a letter. It is often called the "soft sign" and has the function of modifying the pronunciation of the letter that comes before it. The exact nature of this pronunciation change is somewhat complicated and need not concern us here. Here is the character in its upper- and lower-case forms for you to examine:

Ь ь

You will notice that the character resembles a English capital B without the upper loop. You will never find it at the beginning of a word, but it often occurs at the end. It is transliterated with a single prime mark (').

---

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Апрель | 1. | Aprel' | 1. |
| 2. | Болеть | 2. | Bolet' | 2. |
| 3. | Бласть | 3. | Blast' | 3. |
| 4. | Дверь | 4. | Dver' | 4. |
| 5. | Декабрь | 5. | Dekabr' | 5. |
| 6. | Зверь | 6. | Zver' | 6. |
| 7. | Камень | 7. | Kamen' | 7. |
| 8. | Конь | 8. | Kon' | 8. |
| 9. | Коньки | 9. | Kon'ki | 9. |
| 10. | Лебедь | 10. | Lebed' | 10. |
| 11. | Медведь | 11. | Medved' | 11. |
| 12. | Огонь | 12. | Ogon' | 12. |
| 13. | Питьё | 13. | Pit'e | 13. |
| 14. | Польза | 14. | Pol'za | 14. |
| 15. | Постель | 15. | Postel' | 15. |
| 16. | Семь | 16. | Sem' | 16. |
| 17. | Соль | 17. | Sol' | 17. |
| 18. | Трогать | 18. | Trogat' | 18. |
| 19. | Смерть | 19. | Smert' | 19. |
| 20. | Родость | 20. | Rodost' | 20. |

The sound represented by the s in the English word pleasure is represented by the following letter in Russian:

Ж ж

It is transliterated with the letters zh.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Жалеть | 1. Zhalet' | 1. |
| 2. | Жарить | 2. Zharit' | 2. |
| 3. | ждать | 3. zhdat' | 3. |
| 4. | жертвовать | 4. zhertvovat' | 4. |
| 5. | Жизнь | 5. Zhizn' | 5. |
| 6. | Жить | 6. Zhit' | 6. |
| 7. | Жалкий | 7. Zhalkii | 7. |
| 8. | Животное | 8. Zhivotnoe | 8. |
| 9. | Жена | 9. Zhena | 9. |
| 10. | Жаркий | 10. Zharkii | 10. |
| 11. | Держать | 11. Derzhat' | 11. |
| 12. | Дождь | 12. Dozhd' | 12. |
| 13. | Сажать | 13. Sazhat' | 13. |
| 14. | Кожа | 14. Kozha | 14. |
| 15. | Меж | 15. Mezh | 15. |
| 16. | Можно | 16. Mozhno | 16. |
| 17. | Надежда | 17. Nadezhda | 17. |
| 18. | Нежели | 18. Nezheli | 18. |
| 19. | Одежда | 19. Odezhda | 19. |
| 20. | Одёжка | 20. Odezhka | 20. |
| 21. | Прежний | 21. Prezhnii | 21. |
| 22. | Свежий | 22. Svezhii | 22. |
| 23. | Нож | 23. Nozh | 23. |
| 24. | Может | 24. Mozhet | 24. |

There is another Cyrillic letter resembling the lower-case Roman y but used to represent a vowel akin to the vowel sounds in boot, spoon, and room. Here it is in its capital and lower-case forms for you to examine:

У у

It is transliterated with the English letter U u.

---

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Убитать | 1. Ubitat' | 1. |
| 2. | Уважать | 2. Uvazhat' | 2. |
| 3. | Ужарение | 3. Uzharenie | 3. |
| 4. | Удовольствие | 4. Udovol'stvie | 4. |
| 5. | Уезжать | 5. Uezzhat' | 5. |
| 6. | Ужас | 6. Uzhas | 6. |
| 7. | Ужин | 7. Uzhin | 7. |
| 8. | Узёл | 8. Uzel | 8. |
| 9. | Узнавать | 9. Uznavat' | 9. |
| 10. | Украдкой | 10. Ukradkoi | 10. |
| 11. | Украсть | 11. Ukrast' | 11. |
| 12. | Август | 12. Avgust | 12. |
| 13. | Вернуть | 13. Vernut' | 13. |
| 14. | Группа | 14. Gruppa | 14. |
| 15. | Пусь | 15. Pus' | 15. |
| 16. | Друг | 16. Drug | 16. |
| 17. | Звук | 17. Zvuk | 17. |
| 18. | Круг | 18. Krug | 18. |
| 19. | Дуна | 19. Duna | 18. |
| 20. | Минута | 20. Minuta | 20. |
| 21. | Мужик | 21. Muzhik | 21. |
| 22. | Парус | 22. Parus | 22. |
| 23. | Пускать | 23. Puskat' | 23. |

In the Cyrillic alphabet, there is a letter that resembles the Roman numeral III. Here it is in its capital and lower-case forms:

Ш ш

This letter represents a consonant similar to the one at the beginning of the word ship and is transliterated with the combination sh.

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Шаг | 1. | Shag | 1. |
| 2. | Шапка | 2. | Shapka | 2. |
| 3. | Шар | 3. | Shar | 3. |
| 4. | Шествие | 4. | Shestvie | 4. |
| 5. | Ш и л л и н г | 5. | Sh i l l i n g | 5. |
| 6. | Ширна | 6. | Shirna | 6. |
| 7. | Шить | 7. | Shit' | 7. |
| 8. | Шкап | 8. | Shkap | 8. |
| 9. | Школа | 9. | Shkola | 9. |
| 10. | Шум | 10. | Shum | 10. |
| 11. | Шуба | 11. | Shuba | 11. |
| 12. | Башмак | 12. | Bashmak | 12. |
| 13. | Большой | 13. | Bol'shoi | 13. |
| 14. | Вешалка | 14. | Veshalka | 14. |
| 15. | Вешать | 15. | Veshat' | 15. |
| 16. | Домашний | 16. | Domashnii | 16. |
| 17. | Картошка | 17. | Kartoshka | 17. |
| 18. | Кошелёк | 18. | Koshelek | 18. |
| 19. | Кушать | 19. | Kushat' | 19. |
| 20. | Лишать | 20. | Lishat' | 20. |
| 21. | Лишний | 21. | Lishnii | 21. |
| 22. | Пешком | 22. | Peshkom | 22. |
| 23. | Прошедший | 23. | Proshedshii | 23. |

The next letter we will take up closely resembles the one we have just studied except for a short stroke at the bottom right of the capital and lower-case variants of the letter. Here it is for you to examine:

Щ щ

This letter represents a succession of two sounds, the first consonant of ship immediately followed by the first consonant of church, as in fresh children, and is transliterated shch.

---

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Щавель | 1. Shchavel' | 1. |
| 2. | Щебень | 2. Shcheben' | 2. |
| 3. | Щегол | 3. Shchegol | 3. |
| 4. | Щеколда | 4. Shchekolda | 4. |
| 5. | Щенок | 5. Shchenok | 5. |
| 6. | Щепа | 6. Shchepa | 6. |
| 7. | Щи | 7. Shchi | 7. |
| 8. | Щ у к а | 8. Shch u k a | 8. |
| 9. | Щ у п | 9. Shch u p | 9. |
| 10. | Щур | 10. Shchur | 10. |
| 11. | Щуруп | 11. Shchurup | 11. |
| 12. | Будущий | 12. Budushchii | 12. |
| 13. | Воспрещать | 13. Vospreshchat' | 13. |
| 14. | Годовщина | 14. Godovshchina | 14. |
| 15. | Ещё | 15. Eshche | 15. |
| 16. | Женщина | 16. Zhenshchina | 16. |
| 17. | Общий | 17. Obshchii | 17. |
| 18. | Освещать | 18. Osveshchat' | 18. |
| 19. | Площадь | 19. Ploshchad' | 19. |
| 20. | Посещать | 20. Poseshchat' | 20. |
| 21. | Прощать | 21. Proshchat' | 21. |
| 22. | Тащить | 22. Tashchit' | 22. |

The Cyrillic character equivalent of the English F f, similar in appearance to the Greek letter phi, has the following capital and lower case variants:

Ф ф

It is always transliterated with the letter F f, never with the combination ph.

---

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Фабрика | 1. Fabrika | 1. |
| 2. Февраль | 2. Fevral' | 2. |
| 3. Фирма | 3. Firma | 3. |
| 4. Фрукт | 4. Frukt | 4. |
| 5. Фут | 5. Fut | 5. |
| 6. Фунт | 6. Funt | 6. |
| 7. Футбол | 7. Futbol | 7. |
| 8. Фонограф | 8. Fonograf | 8. |
| 9. Фотограф | 9. Fotograf | 9. |
| 10. Фонетика | 10. Fonetika | 10. |
| 11. Фраза | 11. Fraza | 11. |
| 12. Физиогномика | 12. Fiziognomika | 12. |
| 13. Философ | 13. Filosof | 13. |
| 14. Кофе | 14. Kofe | 14. |
| 15. Салфетка | 15. Salfetka | 15. |
| 16. Сфера | 16. Sfera | 16. |
| 17. Шоффер | 17. Shoffer | 17. |
| 18. Штоф | 18. Shtof | 18. |
| 19. Штраф | 19. Shtraf | 19. |
| 20. Тафта | 20. Tafta | 20. |
| 21. Гемисфера | 21. Gemisfera | 21. |
| 22. Памфлет | 22. Pamflet | 22. |
| 23. Префект | 23. Prefekt | 23. |

One of the Cyrillic vowel characters looks like a capital English R written backwards.

Я я

It represents a sound sequence similar to the first consonant and vowel of the word yacht and is transliterated with the combination ia. Practice this letter, alone and in combinations, in the exercise below.

---

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Я | 1. Ia | 1. |
| 2. | я | 2. ia | 2. |
| 3. | Яблоко | 3. Iabloko | 3. |
| 4. | Ягода | 4. Iagoda | 4. |
| 5. | Январь | 5. Ianvar' | 5. |
| 6. | Яркий | 6. Iarkii | 6. |
| 7. | Ящик | 7. Iashchik | 7. |
| 8. | Ящер | 8. Iashcher | 8. |
| 9. | Яшма | 9. Iashma | 9. |
| 10. | Яства | 10. Iastva | 10. |
| 11. | Ямка | 11. Iamka | 11. |
| 12. | Ямб | 12. Iamb | 12. |
| 13. | Ялик | 13. Ialik | 13. |
| 14. | Вянуть | 14. Vianut' | 14. |
| 15. | Змея | 15. Zmeia | 15. |
| 16. | Знамя | 16. Znamia | 16. |
| 17. | Линия | 17. Liniia | 17. |
| 18. | Оживляться | 18. Ozhivliat'sia | 18. |
| 19. | Опять | 19. Opiat' | 19. |
| 20. | Песня | 20. Pesnia | 20. |
| 21. | Племя | 21. Plemia | 21. |
| 22. | Прямо | 22. Priamo | 22. |
| 23. | Рояль | 23. Roial' | 23. |
| 24. | Прятать | 24. Priatat' | 24. |

Another Cyrillic vowel letter resembles an English I followed by an O with a short line linking them in the middle:

Ю ю

It represents a vowel sequence similar to the one found in the word you and is transliterated with the combination iu.

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ю | 1. | Iu | 1. |
| 2. | ю | 2. | iu | 2. |
| 3. | Юбилей | 3. | Iubilei | 3. |
| 4. | Юобка | 4. | Iuobka | 4. |
| 5. | Ювелир | 5. | Iuvelir | 5. |
| 6. | Юдоль | 6. | Iudol' | 6. |
| 7. | Юла | 7. | Iula | 7. |
| 8. | Юмор | 8. | Iumor | 8. |
| 9. | Юг | 9. | Iug | 9. |
| 10. | Юр | 10. | Iur | 10. |
| 11. | Юрист | 11. | Iurist | 11. |
| 12. | Юрк | 12. | Iurk | 12. |
| 13. | Юркий | 13. | Iurkii | 13. |
| 14. | Дюжина | 14. | Diuzhina | 14. |
| 15. | Июль | 15. | Iiul' | 15. |
| 16. | Июнь | 16. | Iiun' | 16. |
| 17. | Союз | 17. | Soiuz | 17. |
| 18. | Брюзга | 18. | Briuzga | 18. |
| 19. | Брюки | 19. | Briuki | 19. |
| 20. | Брюнет | 20. | Briunet | 20. |
| 21. | Бюст | 21. | Biust | 21. |
| 22. | Волью | 22. | Vol'iu | 22. |
| 23. | Воплю | 23. | Vopliu | 23. |
| 24. | Жую | 24. | Zhuiu | 24. |
| 25. | Каюта | 25. | Kaiuta | 25. |

There is an additional Cyrillic vowel letter besides E e that is also represented in transliteration by the English E e. It resembles the Cyrillic equivalent of Z z somewhat and is shaped like an English C c written backwards with a line through the middle. Immediately below you can see both the Z z and the new E e, which appears to the right. Examine both sets of letters carefully and note the differences between them:

З з  Э э

Now let's practice transliterating the new character.

---

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Э | 1. | E | 1. | |
| 2. | э | 2. | e | 2. | |
| 3. | Эдинбург | 3. | Edinburg | 3. | |
| 4. | Экипаж | 4. | Ekipazh | 4. | |
| 5. | Экскурсия | 5. | Ekskursiia | 5. | |
| 6. | Этаж | 6. | Etazh | 6. | |
| 7. | Этот | 7. | Etot | 7. | |
| 8. | Эта | 8. | Eta | 8. | |
| 9. | Этакий | 9. | Etakii | 9. | |
| 10. | Эффэкт | 10. | Effekt | 10. | |
| 11. | Экзамен | 11. | Eksamen | 11. | |
| 12. | Экстаз | 12. | Ekstaz | 12. | |
| 13.. | Элег | 13. | Eleg | 13. | |
| 14. | Дуэль | 14. | Duel' | 14. | |
| 15. | Дуэт | 15. | Duet | 15. | |
| 16. | эгоизм | 16. | egoizm | 16. | |
| 17. | эдикт | 17. | edikt | 17. | |
| 18. | экватор | 18. | ekvator | 18. | |
| 19. | экзекутор | 19. | ekzekutor | 19. | |
| 20. | элемент | 20. | element | 20. | |
| 21. | эпилог | 21. | epilog | 21. | |
| 22. | этика | 22. | etika | 22. | |

The last Cyrillic vowel letter we will study somewhat resembles a lower-case b and a capital I written together. Here it is in its capital and lower-case variants:

Ы ы

This letter represents a sound with no really close English equivalent. The vowels in words like bill and thrill offer the closest approximation. The English letter used to transliterate this Cyrillic character is Y y.

---

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Б А Р Ы С | 1. | B A R Y S | 1. |
| 2. | Б е л ы й | 2. | B e l y i | 2. |
| 3. | Быть | 3. | Byt' | 3. |
| 4. | БЫК | 4. | BYK | 4. |
| 5. | Бывать | 5. | Byvat' | 5. |
| 6. | Б Ы В А Л Ы Й | 6. | B Y V A L Y I | 6. |
| 7. | Вы | 7. | Vy | 7. |
| 8. | Выбирать | 8. | Vybirat' | 8. |
| 9. | Выбор | 9. | Vybor | 9. |
| 10. | Выклядывать | 10. | Vykliadyvat' | 10. |
| 11. | Выговор | 11. | Vygovor | 11. |
| 12. | Выть | 12. | Vyt' | 12. |
| 13. | Милый | 13. | Milyi | 13. |
| 14. | Музыка | 14. | Muzyka | 14. |
| 15. | Музыкант | 15. | Muzykant | 15. |
| 16. | Мы | 16. | My | 16. |
| 17. | Мыло | 17. | Mylo | 17. |
| 18. | Мысль | 18. | Mysl' | 18. |
| 19. | Ныне | 19. | Nyne | 19. |
| 20. | Оказанный | 20. | Okazannyi | 20. |
| 21. | Окружённый | 21. | Okruzhennyi | 21. |
| 22. | Отказывать | 22. | Otkazyvat' | 22. |

The next Cyrillic consonant letter we will study is identical in form to the English X x. Here it is in capital and lower-case:

X x

The sound it represents, however, is similar to the last consonant in the Scottish loch or the German Ach! or to the first consonant of the Spanish jarra. It is transliterated by kh.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Халат | 1. | Khalat | 1. | |
| 2. | Халда | 2. | Khalda | 2. | |
| 3. | Хан | 3. | Khan | 3. | |
| 4. | Ханство | 4. | Khanstvo | 4. | |
| 5. | Характер | 5. | Kharakter | 5. | |
| 6. | Харя | 6. | Kharia | 6. | |
| 7. | Хват | 7. | Khvat | 7. | |
| 8. | Хворост | 8. | Khvorost | 8. | |
| 9. | Хвоя | 9. | Khvoia | 9. | |
| 10. | Хлеб | 10. | Khleb | 10. | |
| 11. | Хлев | 11. | Khlev | 11. | |
| 12. | Вверх | 12. | Vverkh | 12. | |
| 13. | Входить | 13. | Vkhodit' | 13. | |
| 14. | Выходить | 14. | Vykhodit' | 14. | |
| 15. | Дух | 15. | Dukh | 15. | |
| 16. | Запах | 16. | Zapakh | 16. | |
| 17. | Мех | 17. | Mekh | 17. | |
| 18. | Обходить | 18. | Obkhodit' | 18. | |
| 19. | Обхватывать | 19. | Obkhvatyvat' | 19. | |
| 20. | Похвала | 20. | Pokhvala | 20. | |
| 21. | Походить | 21. | Pokhodit' | 21. | |
| 22. | Похудевший | 22. | Pokhudevshii | 22. | |
| 23. | Походка | 23. | Pokhodka | 23. | |
| 24. | Сахар | 24. | Sakhar | 24. | |

The next consonant we will study is transliterated ts. It is much like the Cyrillic equivalent of the English P p and frequently can be distinguished from the latter only by the small stroke at the lower right. Study the two sets of letters below; the letter on the right is the new character:

П п  Ц ц

You will remember that a similar stroke distinguishes the consonant transcribed shch from the one whose English-alphabet equivalent is sh.

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ц | 1. | Ts | 1. |
| 2. | ц | 2. | ts | 2. |
| 3. | Ш | 3. | Sh | 3. |
| 4. | Щ | 4. | Shch | 4. |
| 5. | Царить | 5. | Tsarit' | 5. |
| 6. | Цвести | 6. | Tsvesti | 6. |
| 7. | Целый | 7. | Tselyi | 7. |
| 8. | Цена | 8. | Tsena | 8. |
| 9. | Цифра | 9. | Tsifra | 9. |
| 10. | Цех | 10. | Tsekh | 10. |
| 11. | Цежение | 11. | Tsezhenie | 11. |
| 12. | Цеппелин | 12. | Tseppelin | 12. |
| 13. | Цыбик | 13. | Tsybik | 13. |
| 14. | Воцарение | 14. | Votsarenie | 14. |
| 15. | Агнец | 15. | Agnets | 15. |
| 16. | Борец | 16. | Borets | 16. |
| 17. | Птенец | 17. | Ptenets | 17. |
| 18. | Курица | 18. | Kuritsa | 18. |
| 19. | Кузница | 19. | Kuznitsa | 19. |
| 20. | Птица | 20. | Ptitsa | 20. |
| 21. | Принц | 21. | Prints | 21. |
| 22. | Принцип | 22. | Printsip | 22. |

The one remaining Cyrillic consonant letter we have to study is shaped like a lower-case English h turned upside down and backwards. Here it is in its capital and lower-case forms for you to examine:

Ч ч

This letter stands for a sound similar to the first consonant in chip. It is transliterated with the combination ch.

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Чай | 1. | Chai | 1. |
| 2. | Часы | 2. | Chasy | 2. |
| 3. | Часто | 3. | Chasto | 3. |
| 4. | Чёрный | 4. | Chernyi | 4. |
| 5. | Честь | 5. | Chest' | 5. |
| 6. | Четвёртый | 6. | Chetvertyi | 6. |
| 7. | Число | 7. | Chislo | 7. |
| 8. | Чтение | 8. | Chtenie | 8. |
| 9. | Чтобы | 9. | Chtoby | 9. |
| 10. | Чувство | 10. | Chuvstvo | 10. |
| 11. | Чужой | 11. | Chuzhoi | 11. |
| 12. | Чулок | 12. | Chulok | 12. |
| 13. | Чуткий | 13. | Chutkii | 13. |
| 14. | Чутьё | 14. | Chut'e | 14. |
| 15. | Бочка | 15. | Bochka | 15. |
| 16. | Бочёнок | 16. | Bochenok | 16. |
| 17. | Вочело | 17. | Vochelo | 17. |
| 18. | Вотчим | 18. | Votchim | 18. |
| 19. | Горечь | 19. | Gorech' | 19. |
| 20. | Закончить | 20. | Zakonchit' | 20. |
| 21. | Дурачок | 21. | Durachok | 21. |
| 22. | Ерофеич | 22. | Erofeich | 22. |

The last Cyrillic character we will be concerned with is another diacritical letter similar to the one transcribed with the prime mark (').
This letter, often called the "hard sign", appears rather infrequently.
It is never found at the beginning of a word and with the advent of the Russian spelling reform earlier this century no longer occurs at the end. Its effect on pronunciation is somewhat complicated and need not worry us here. Here it is for you to examine:

ъ

It is transliterated with a double prime mark (").

---

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Въезд | 1. | V"ezd | 1. |
| 2. | Объяснять | 2. | Ob"iasniat' | 2. |
| 3. | Отъём | 3. | Ot"em | 3. |
| 4. | Подъём | 4. | Pod"em | 4. |
| 5. | Разъедать | 5. | Raz"edat' | 5. |
| 6. | Съедание | 6. | S"edanie | 6. |
| 7. | Отъедать | 7. | Ot"edat' | 7. |
| 8. | Подъезд | 8. | Pod"ezd | 8. |
| 9. | Разъём | 9. | Raz"em | 9. |
| 10. | Съязвить | 10. | S"iazvit' | 10. |
| 11. | Разъять | 11. | Raz"iat' | 11. |
| 12. | Подъехать | 12. | Pod"ekhat' | 12. |
| 13. | Отъезд | 13. | Ot"ezd | 13. |
| 14. | Съезд | 14. | S"ezd | 14. |
| 15. | Разъесть | 15. | Raz"est' | 15. |
| 16. | Подъёмка | 16. | Pod"emka | 16. |
| 17. | Отъехать | 17. | Ot"ekhat' | 17. |
| 18. | Подъесть | 18. | Pod"est' | 18. |
| 19. | Съеживать | 19. | S"ezhivat' | 19. |
| 20. | Разъярить | 20. | Raz"iarit' | 20. |

You have now learned to transliterate all the Cyrillic characters used in modern Russian. Congratulations for your persistence and for putting up with the eyestrain! For further practice and review, you might try transliterating the following narrative passage: Check your work by lifting forward the flap →

---

Поезд проходил красивой
деревней. На улице я
увидел много мальчиков
и девочек, которые шли
в школу с книгами. Они
изучают географию, историю
и иностранные языки. Так
как очень холодно, мать
мне говорит, "Пожалуйста,
закрой окно!" Я спрашиваю
сестру, "Когда мы прибудем
на следующую станцию?"
Она отвечает, "Через два
часа." Она открывает свой
чемодан и мы едим хлеб и
сыр. Тогда я пишу письмо
отцу и брату и думаю о
нашем доме, который не
большой, не с садом, где
мы можем играть с собакой.

sliterate all the Cyrillic
. Congratulations for your
th the eyestrain! For fur-
ht try transliterating the
ck your work by lifting forward the flap →

Poezd prokhodil krasivoi derevnei. Na ulitse ia uvidel mnogo mal'chikov i devochek, kotorye shli v shkolu s knigami. Oni izuchaiut geografiiu, istoriiu i inostrannye iazyki. Tak kak ochen' kholodno, mat' mne govorit, "Pozhaluista, zakroi okno!" Ia sprashivaiu sestru, "Kogda my pribudem na sleduiushchuiu stantsiiu?" Ona otvechaet, "Cherez dva chasa." Ona otkryvaet svoi chemodan i my edim khleb i syr. Togda ia pishu pis'mo ottsu i bratu i dumaiu o nashem dome, kotoryi ne bol'shoi, ne s sadom, gde my mozhem igrat' s sobakoi.

Additional Drill: Here are some words commonly found in bibliographic work, along with their definitions.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Академия наук** | Academy of sciences |
| **Библиография** | Bibliography |
| **Выпуск Серии** | Series |
| **Годовой** | Annual |
| **Ежеквартальник** | quarterly (n.) |
| **Месячный** | Monthly (adj.) |
| **Квартальный** | quarterly (adj.) |
| **Общество** | society, company |
| **Отделение** | section |
| **Периодическое Издание** | serial (n.) |
| **Полугодовый** | semiannual |
| **Приложение** | Addendum, appendix |
| **Реферат** | Abstract |
| **Реферативный Журнал** | Abstracting journal |
| **Руководство** | Manual, handbook |
| **Технический** | Technical |
| **Труды** | Transactions |
| **Энциклопедия** | Encyclopedia |

nly found in bibliographic work,

es

Akademiia Nauk

Bibliografiia

Vypusk Serii

Godovoi

Ezhekvartal'nik

Mesiachnyi

Kvartal'nyi

Obshchestvo

Otdelenie

Periodicheskoe Izdanie

Polugodovyi

Prilozhenie

Referat

l

Referativnyi Zhurnal

Rukovodstvo

Tekhnicheskii

Trudy

Entsiklopediia

Additional drill: Commonly used words.

| | |
|---|---|
| Январь | January |
| Февраль | February |
| Марть | March |
| Апрель | April |
| Май | May |
| Июнь | June |
| Июль | July |
| Августь | August |
| Сентябрь | September |
| Октябрь | October |
| Ноябрь | November |
| Декабрь | December |

| | |
|---|---|
| Весна | Spring |
| Лето | Summer |
| Осень | Autumn |
| Зима | Winter |

| | |
|---|---|
| Часъ | Hour |
| День | Day |
| Неделя | Week |
| Месяц | Month |
| Годъ | Year |

Ianvar'

Fevral'

Mart'

Aprel'

Mai

Iiun'

Iiul'

Avgust'

Sentiabr'

Oktiabr'

Noiabr'

Dekabr'

Vesna

Leto

Osen'

Zima

Chas'

Den'

Nedelia

Mesiats

God

Here is another textual passage for you to practice with.

Какая сегодня прекрасная погода. Приятно ходить пешком, когда светит солнце. Я живу недалеко от школы и часто хожу пешком; но когда идёт дождь, я езжу на трамвае. В такую прекрасную погоду как сегодня хорошо гулять или играть в теннис, но я должен сидеть в школе.

Я теперь изучаю русский язык. На сегодня у нас очень лёгкий урок, но упражнение довольно трудное. Я много работаю, потому что хочу свободно говорить по-русски. Учительница говорит, что у меня хорошее произношение и что я уже довольно хорошо пишу по-русски.

Завтра мы не идём в школу, и у меня также нет урока музыки. Завтра праздник, и мы едем в деревню к дяде и тёте.

for you to practice with.

Kakaia segodnia prekrasnaia pogoda. Priiatno khodit' peshkom, kogda svetit solntse. Ia zhivu nedaleko ot shkoly i chasto khozhu peshkom; no kogda idet dozhd', ia ezzhu na tramvae. V takuiu prekrasnuiu pogodu kak segodnia khorosho guliat' ili igrat' v tennis, no ia dolzhen sidet' v shkole.

Ia teper' izuchaiu russkii iazyk. Na segodnia u nas ochen' legkii urok, no uprazhnenie dovol'no trudnoe. Ia mnogo rabotaiu, potomu chto khochu svobodno govorit' po-russki. Uchitel'nitsa govorit, chto u menia khoroshee proiznoshenie i chto ia uzhe dovol'no khorosho pishu po-russki.

Zavtra my ne idem v shkolu, i u menia takzhe net uroka muzyki. Zavtra prazdnik, i my edem v derevniu k diade i tete.